Bulgaria. Laws, statutes, etc.

THE
FIRST BULGARIAN
TWO YEAR PLAN

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"If we wish to safeguard our independence and national freedom, if we wish to attain national prosperity, we have to realize in ten or twenty years what others have achieved in a century"

G. Dimitrov

SPEECH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DOBRI TERPESHEV, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL, BEFORE THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Ladies and Gentlemen, National Representatives!

The Supreme Economic Council framed the present Two Year Plan for the development of the national economy for the years of 1947 and 1948 to fulfil the declaration of the Government and introduce the necessary system and order in our national economy for a more secure development and for the removal as far as possible, of the elements of disorder.

The framing of the State Economic Plan for 1947—1948 is a great economic and political event in the history of our nation and country. With this plan the development of Bulgarian national economy is for the first time put on planned principles.

This exceptional event is directly connected with the historic victory which the Bulgarian nation won on September 9, 1944. The establishment of the people's Government of the Fatherland Front and the proclamation of the People's Republic are the main prerequisites enabling the Bulgarian people to plan the development of their economy and to devote their creative efforts to the increase of our national welfare.

An attempt to plan the economy of the country was made in 1946. That attempt served as a guide for the development of our economic life during the past year and its results served as a foundation in framing the State Economic Plan for 1947—1948.

With the Two Year Economic Plan the first serious steps are made against economic anarchy and disorder and their consequent inevitable stifling of the productive forces, by creating favorable conditions for a rapid and steady development of our backward economy.

An important economic prerequisite for a planned development of our state economy is the existence of the socialized sector. The planned development is organically inherent in the socialized section. Production of the socialized sector of industry in 1946 represents 30% of the total industrial production; 32% in our production, 73% in electrification, 88% in coal output. Particularly important in this respect are the state and state-autonomous enterprises such as the Bulgarian State Railways, the Post and Telegraphs, the State mines, State banks etc. A considerable part of our trade is in the hands of the State organization „Cereal Export Board" and the cooperatives. The economic enterprises in the country are directed likewise by the State and the municipalities. These are the economic conditions which are precisely giving the foundation for the planning of our national economy. But this is not enough. The existence of political factors is necessary in order to plan the economy in addition to the economic prerequisites. And this is the Fatherland Front authority, the Government of the Fatherland Front in this country. Here the political power is on the side and in the hands of the people, in the hands of the democratic government. The people's Fatherland Front Government uses its political power and is the main economic organ guiding the development of the economy in the interest of the progressive and democratic strata of the people and to the disadvantage of speculative and parasitic capital, creating thus conditions for the improvement of the material welfare and cultural uplift of our nation.

These important and basic economic and political conditions are the prerequisites enabling the planned development of the national economy. Thus the planned direction of our economy is a necessary and important economic implement for the steady economic development in the country.

We have to pull out as soon as possible, „the economy of our country from a state of backwardness and place it among that of the most advanced countries", as comrade Georgi Dimitrov says. This will help us reach the standard of the countries which are hundred years ahead of us within some 10, 15 or 20 years. The only means to emerge from this pernicious backwardness is to industrialize and electrify the country and modernize the whole economy of the nation.

Bearing in mind our present economic situation and the future prospects which the Two Year Plan lays down, the following tasks are put before us:

a. Surmount the economic difficulties which we inherited from Fascism and the war and which the two consecutive droughts still more accentuated. This we will achieve by reaching the prewar output of agriculture, industry and the other fields of state economy.

b. Industrialize the country as soon as possible by building new factories and plants such as the nitrogene fertilizer combinate for sulphuric acid, caustic soda, calcified soda, etc, as well as by enlarging and rationalising the existing industry, by state bank credits, home loans and savings of the municipalities, cooperative and private persons.

c. Surmount the crisis in the supply of electric and other power and the backwardness of coal production by constructing new dams, electric power stations, exploiting new coal pits and renewing the worn-out mine equipment.

d. Foster to the utmost agriculture and live stock raising, by facilitating the mechanization of agriculture and the execution of all apicultural initiatives in the rural economy. A full support to the labor co-operative farms is also envisaged, the membership in which is absolutely voluntary.

e. Improve and extend the railway, motor and water transport.

f. Develop and modernize the craft production and ensure craftsmen with a more regular supply of raw materials, encouraging the organization of craftsmen in co-operatives.

g. Increase and develop foreign and home trade, eliminate the socially harmful middleman and fix the prices of industrial and agricultural products adjusting them to those of the international market.

h. Train the necessary qualified cadres.

i. Remove existing irregularities in the supply cf the population.

j. Encourage shock-working and patriotic emulation among the population.

k. Raise the material and cultural level of the population.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The national economy which was ruined by the Germans, by the consequences of the war and the two consecutive droughts, is now rapidly recovering thanks to the creative economic plan of the Fatherland Front.

From the table below it is cleary seen that production in 1946 has decreased by 14% as compared to that of 1939, independently of the great increase of the population and the more so of its needs. In the same table the movement of production in the other years is likewise given.

1939 values in millions

Kind of production	1930	1946	1947	1948	Index 1939 = 100		
					1946	1947	1948
Agricultural production	35183^{3}	28050	39654^{6}	47153	79^{7}	118^{7}	134
including:							
Vegetable-production	24494^{1}	19970	29696	33757	81^{6}	121^{2}	137^{9}
Live stockraising	8900	4972	7021	10439	55^{8}	78^{9}	116^{2}
Industry	11122	10727	15109	18611	91	136	167^{3}
Production of electric power	576	897	970	1130	156	168	196
Fuel production	732	1177	1509	1643	160	206	225
Ore production	21	126	189	196	600	857	933
Total	447643^{3}	40977	57422^{6}	68633^{6}	86	120^{5}	144^{2}

The total agricultural and industrial production for 1946 — the starting point of the Two Year Economic Plan — is 40,978.2 million leva or 86% of pre war production.

The various sectors of the State Economic Plan are characterized by the following features:

PLAN OF THE RURAL ECONOMY

Hitherto, agriculture has been the main factor in our economy. The majority of our people live on agriculture. We intend to increase the arable land by some thousands of hectares, which land will be obtained by draining small marshes in the interior of the country and along the Danube river.

The cultivated land is divided according to the importance of the various cultures for our economy. The cereals remain in first place; the greatest part of the land is being sown with the main purpose of securing the nourishment of our population. We have kept the same principle as regards fodder. We are cultivating a maximum of land with the purpose of securing a rough amount of fodder for our livestock. We increase the amount of rice as an industrial culture representing a valuable article of export. We are increasing the area of potatoes too as far as we have the possibility to supply our farmers with seed. We are giving a special place to grass fodder and pastures, which are the basis for the development of our stockraising. The area will be increased in 1948 by 27%. Special attention is given to the industrial cultures. The area planted with sunflower is being increased by 7% as against 1947. Of the textile plants we increase cotton by nearly 46%. We limit the area of tobacco with the purpose of attaining a sufficient yield of good quality tobacco. Among the industrial plants we increase the sugar beets in order to satisfy the capacity of our sugar industry. We also increase vegetable production, orchards and vineyards by 10 to 15%.

The agricultural production is planned on the basis of the average output of the various cultures.

Let us pick one of the main cultures—wheat. During the five years from 1936 to 1940 we had an average output of 133 kgr. of wheat per decare; in 1939 — 137 kg. and in 1938 — 154 kg.; during the five years of the war 1941-1945 we obtained 90 kg. as a result of several consecutive dry years and mainly because of the war, when the people concealed the average of their output. In 1946 we obtained 120 kg. per decare, which output is the same as that of the past 15 years. On this we framed our plan for the average output, taking into consideration the initiatives we are going to carry out, in order to realize the outputs as foreseen in the plan. The plan provides a number of agro-technical initiatives which will increase the output. A great number of these initiatives have already been carried out with the sowing campaign in the autumn of 1946 the results of which will be seen in the crop of 1947. We intend to increase the sowing of quality seeds and have already attained an increase of 55%. We plan an increase of 5% for 1947 and 15% for 1948, which will be realized with the development of our seed production farms. We plan also an increase in ordinary sowing with clean and disinfected seeds in order to attain a timely and complete sowing and a timely harvest. As a result of all these initiatives, we planned an increase in the average output of 127 kg. for 1947 and of 137 for 1948, which presents an increase by 14% as against 1946. From the above it becomes clear that the plan can be realized. And in case of favorable conditions these figures can even be surpassed.

I shall now proceed to mention some other cultures.

Maize in the past five years before the war had an average output of 120 kg., for 1939 the average production being 139 kg. and 61 kg. for 1946. Relying on a number of agro-technical initiatives such as we enumerated for wheat, we plan an average of 125 kg. for 1947 and 135 for 1948, which is smaller than that of 1939; in comparison with 1946 the output is increased by 121%. This is the average output of maize. This percentage is an attainable figure.

Rice — We obtained an average output of 350 kg. in 1930; in 1947, after the introduction of certain agro-technical improvements among which the use of chemical fertilizers, it is one of the most interesting cultures and its output sometimes reaches the figure of 50%, we are envisaging a 300 kg. output per decare and 343 kg. for 1948 which in comparison to 1946 presents an increase of 72%. Here you have another definite increase, which is still lower than the average output obtained in 1939.

Potatoes — The average output of potatoes in 1939 was 776 kg. from 1936 to 1940 — 618 kg., in 1946 — due to the drought — the output was 351 kg. We plan for 1947 an average output of 694 kg. and for 1948 — 810 kg. which in comparison to 1939 presents an increase of only 4%, while in comparison with 1946 — 208%.

Tobacco — The average output in 1939 was 96 kg.; from 1936 to 1940 — 90 kg., in 1946 — 65 kg. For 1947 we plan 95 kg. per decare and for 1948 — 106 kg. which in comparison with 1939 presents an increase of 11% only, but in comparison with 1946 — 64%.

Sugar beets — In 1939 were obtained 1774 kg. per decare; from 1936 to 1940 — 1618 kg. and in 1946 — 730 kg. In the plan for 1947 are envisaged 1614 kg., an amount still below the average output before the war and only in 1948 are provided 1812 kg. or 2% more in comparison with 1939, but 148% more in comparison with 1946.

Sunflower seed — The average output in 1939 was 100 kg. For the five years from 1936 to 1940 it was 89 kg. and in 1946 — 54 kg. We plan for 1937 an average output of 101 kg. or only an increase of 1% over that before the war, and 116 kg. for 1948, which in comparison with 1939 presents an increase of 17%, and with 216% in 1946.

Cotton fiber — In 1939 we had an average output of 23 kg.; from 1936 to 1940 it was 19 kg. and in 1946 — 10 kg. For 1947 we plan 18 kg. and for 1948 — 21 kg. which show that we are still below the output of 1939 by 6% and 90 %above that of 1946 — the year of drought.

In order to attain the provided increased agricultural output, the following agricultural initiatives are being planned: to plough the field after the harvest, a deep autumn ploughing, sowing the quality seeds, sowing disinfected seeds, cleansing and harrowing the meadows, timely sowing and using chemical fertilizers.

Distribution of land

It is planned for 1947 to distribute 4,605,000 decares of land among 150,000 owners of small landholders or landless peasants. It is planned to increase the arable land in 1947 by 350,000 decares which will be obtained thru draining moorlands, clearing of bushes etc., and in 1948 by new 320,000 decares.

Labor cooperative farms

We have 465 organized labor cooperative farms with a cooperative land of 1,500,000 decares and 40,000 members. In 1946 the cooperative farms received: 333 tractors, 250 tractor-plows, 175 cultivators, 365 dick-harrows, 146 dick harrows with seeder attachments, 260 mowing and binding machines, 110 threshers and 206 lorries. The value of that inventory amounts to some 1,000,000,000 leva. Besides this, about 500,000,000 are invested in economic constructions.

In 1946 the cooperative labor farms were seriously affected mainly because of the drought. Most of them obtained normal outputs while some obtained considerably higher outputs than the average of the corresponding regions. The Two Year Plan envisages to improve the organization and the economy of the labor cooperative farms, mainly by means of introducing economic plans, labor standards, the creation of administrative and accounting cadres, the utilization of the technical cadres of the Board of Land only for the land organization of the labor cooperative farms, the cadaster and commasation work being not applied.

It is planned to increase the number of cooperative farms to 560 in 1947 and to 800 in 1948.

Tractor stations. In 1946 20 tractor stations were founded of which 8 have already started work. They dispose of 30 tractors and 10 combined agricultural implements. The Two Year Plan envisages an increase of the number of tractor stations to 30 in 1947 and to 50 in 1948, opening a workshop in each one of them.

The Government declaration about the mechanization of agriculture, the increase of its output and as a consequence of the welfare of the peasants will be carried out by means of these tractor stations and by supplying the private, cooperative and state farms with implements. The tractor stations and the cooperative and state inventory will be at the disposal of the private farms too.

On the mechanization of agriculture

The tractor stations will be supplied in 1947 with:

	1947	1948
1. Tractors 30 — 60 h. p.	600	1,317
2. Tractor plough	—	2,000
3. Tractor seeder	400	1,000
4. Tractor building machine	110	748
5. Tractor combined machine	20	30
6. Tractor thresher	40	240

Live-stock raising

In 1946 the value of production from live stock has decreased by 55.8% in comparison with 1939 as a result of the fascist plundering, the war and the droughts. The plan envisages to increase it by 77% for 1947, 116% for 1948 on the basis of 100% in 1939 — or in other words the production of live-stock is to be increased by 16% in comparison with that of 1939. These figures are attainable. They are based on the increase of the number of live-stock and on the income from it. We need not prove here that the increase of sheep and other minor animals in 1947 by 6% and in 1948 by 9% is absolutely attainable. Only people with prejudices could deny it. The number of sheep will be increased by 14% in 1947 and by 22% in 1948 as compared to 1946. That of pigs will also be increased and reach the level of 57% for 1947 and 136% for 1948; poultry by 66% and 122% respectively. This increase requires a greater strain on the part of the population, but it is nevertheless attainable. We have enough pigs and fowl and we can attain the desired result through the will-power and enthusiasm of our people.

The opposition was very zealous in discrediting and ridiculing the task of increasing the average yield of milk of a single cow by 71% in 1948 as compared to 1946. Here are the absolute figures to prove that here again the opposition was led in its criticism by grudge, by a desire to distort the truth and by a hostile attitude. According to the experimental results and the opinion of all experts, the average yield in milk of a cow was 1000 liters per year before the war. Due to the drought in 1946 this yield was reduced to 700 liters. The plan envisages to increase in 1947 the average yield to 1000 liters and in 1948 to 1200 liters which shows that in comparison with production during normal years it presents 20%, while in comparison with 1946, which is an abnormal year, it is 71%. Is there any fantastic element in these figures of the plan? You see their folly, incompetence and malignity, since the peasants have mobilized themselves and can obtain greater results than those envisaged in the plan.

In normal years the average output of wool from a sheep is 1.5 kg.; in 1946 — 1.2 kg The plan envisages 1.5 for 1947 and 1.8 for 1948, which represents 55% in comparison with 1946, and only 20% in comparison with a normal year. Our plan of average output in agricultural production and live-stock raising is absolutely correct and based on scientific grounds.

Broadly speaking I will mention also that the plan envisages a number of initiatives in level stock-raising, which will secure its rehabilitation and further development; the main thing is that the question of fodder is put on a sound basis. We plan an increase of the concentrated fodder by means of constructing adequate plants in the sugar factories representing a secure method for the successful realization of the live-stock raising plan.

Sericulture and apiculture

The Ministry of Agriculture will organise the production of 45,000 ounces of silk-worm eggs and 2600 tons of cocoons in 1947, and 75,000 ounces and 3200 tons respectively in 1948.

To improve the apiculture 25,000 modern hives will be constructed during 1947-1948.

Veterinary treatment

For the sanitary needs of domestic animals the Ministry of Agriculture and State Properties plans to carry out the following in 1947:

Preventive immunizations of 3,000,000 animals in 1947 and 3,347,000 in 1948; disinfection from parasites of 847,000 animals in 1947 and 1,000,000 in 1948; clinical and biological experiments on 735,000 animals in 1946 and on 914,000 in 1948. In the veterinary biological institutes will be produced:

a) 28,700 liters of serum in 1947 and 29,600 in 1948.

b) 3,878,000 doses of vaccines — in 1947 and 4,086,000 doses — in 1948.

c) 1.087 liters of bacteria in 1947 and 1,884 liters in 1948.

Forestry plan

The output of forest products in 1947 will be increased according to the Two Year Economic Plan by some 25% in comparison with the production in 1946.

In order to obtain the forcasted output from the forests in timber and fuel the Two Year Plan provides:

1. Construction in 1947-1948 of 350 klm. of roads in the forests.

2. Repair of 269 dwellings for forest workers and servants.

3. Mechanization of the transport of timber, supplying for this purpose:

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a) five sets of movable rope transport lines with motor power with a radius of action of 5 klm.

b) 20 drawing tractors for the work in the forests.

c) 10 steam rollers for constructing forest roads.

d) 150 five ton lorries with attached additional cars.

e) a movable park for 56 klm. of narrow-gauge railway lines.

In order to maintain the reserve wood the plan foresees to carry out a number of initiatives for renewing the forests.

The plan foresees to make use of the unproductive places and plant 380,000 decares of barren land in 1947-48 and renew 120 decares of neglected forest lands.

In order to prevent turbulent streams from covering the fertile land in the country with alluviations, foreseen is the construction of 10 cub. m. of bracing works such as stone barrages etc.

In order to preserve the private forests and introduce a plan in their exploitation, their cooperation is anticipated.

The opening of 27 live-stock raising farms at the state forest enterprises is also planned.

Fishing

Fishing is a good source for improving the food supply of the population. The Two Year Plan foresees the increase of the output of fishing by 72% in 1947 and by 141% in 1948 by propagating fish in 10,000 decares of rice plantations in 1947 and 20,000 in 1948 and by organizing fish ponds in the old basins of rivers.

According to the Plan the waters in the interior of the country will be increased by the constuction o 1000 decares of fish ponds in 1947 and 1500 in 1948 As a matter of a fact, the private initiatives in thi line are surpassing even now our plan.

The main stress of fishing will, however, be laid on sea fishing and measures are being taken even now to organize fishing in the open sea by increasing the number of fishing vessels and equipment and concluding a fishing convention with Rumania and negotiating for another one with the Soviet Union.

Land selection in agriculture

The plan provides for the application of the principle of land selection, the most suitable districts being allotted for each branch, each crop and each kind of animal and their breeds. This should be done by bearing in mind the natural, historical and economical conditions. Thus, for instance, hemp is envisaged to be planted in the regions of Vidin, in the Karaboas (lowland), the region of Provadia etc. The state appropriates special credits for the construction of corresponding industrial enterprises.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been given a turn to determine the regions for the different breeds of animals, each breed being given the best fitted place for development and growing.

Industry: It is hardly necessary to speak about the great economic and political importance of industry. The nations' prosperity in the present age depends on the degree to which their industry is developed. It is an important factor for the manufacture and use of the natural surface and underground resources of every country: it actively helps for the rational use and processing of agricultural products, for the rationalization and modernization of agriculture by producing agricultural implements and machinery, chemical fertilizers, medicine for fighting diseases and parasites that are harmful for plants and live stock, etc.

The more the industry of a country is developed, the stronger that country is economically and surer in its political independence.

In the past the industry in our country was developing at the expense of agriculture, the industrial and commercial capital robbing the peasants by selling to them the industrial products at high prices and buying their products at very low prices. The Fatherland Front is following in principle a different industrial policy, namely that industry should serve and contribute to the modernization and mechanization of agriculture and improve the peasants' welfare.

The industry of our country is not well developed — the industrial production forms 26% of the total production of the country. The lines lagging most in this respect are the production of ores, coal, electric power, metals (iron and other), machines, chemicals. These industries are the basis of the economic progress in each country. Until September 9, 1944, little attention was paid to these industries. This is the main reason for the economic backwardness of our country.

Frankly speaking, I should say that we have a considerably well developed light industry — textile, food, metal, etc.

The Fatherland Front Government took great care to supply the industry with imported raw and accessory materials for which greatly contributed the two commercial agreements with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and other countries.

When framing the plan of the Fatherland Front for a rapid restoration of the industry, improvement in quality, lowering of the prices of goods, organization of labor, rationalization of the existing factories, concentration of production and fixing new prices for industrial products, the ensuring of a more rapid industrial development of the country was in view.

Industrial production represents 91% for 1947 as against 1939. According to the Two Year Plan an increase of 36% for 1947 and of 67% for 1948 is provided as against 1939.

In agriculture and industry the year of 1947 was a year of sharp deviation — the industrial production attaining and surpassing prewar production.

This progress is for industry in general. However, some lines of the industry are still lagging. Thus the production of the main industry will be 61·5% for 1948, of vegetable oils — 80%, of meat reserves — 45% and of [illegible] — 77%. The reason for this are the damages brought on our industry by the two consecutive years of drought.

In the more important industries the following increase in the production is provided: machinery construction including agricultural implements — 479%, a great part of this production coming from the military plants; metalworking — 99%, this time satifying the needs of horse-shoes, nails, water pipes, stoves, beds, utensiles etc.; cement — 56% by opening the new Vulcan works; bricks and tiles — 88%; textile industry: cotton factories — 62%, cotton knitted goods and stockings — 126%, woolen cloth — 18%. In 1947 will be restored and put to work 14,556 spindles, as well as new plants for hemp and flax with a capacity of 2600 tons. The foodstuff industry will increase production of flour by 67%, sugar by 140%, rice by 60%. In the leather and rubber industry production of sandals will also be incereased so that it will satisfy the needs of our peasants. At present, the rubber industry is producing about 150,000 pairs of sandals monthly. Chemical industry — production of soap will be increased by 400%, mineral oils and greases by 820% having also about 6 thousands tons of sulphate of copper of our own production.

When determining the amount of industrial production in the Two Year Economic Plan we had in view the actual situation in 1946, the real possibilities of importing raw and accessory materials and spare parts, as well as the possibilities of supplying the industry with fuel and electric power.

In the course of several years our industry was not supplied with spare parts which seriously affected its normal work. The Two Year Economic Plan is therefore providing the supply of such spare parts and additional machinery which will secure the full capacity of work of the existing factories.

The plan of industrial production is actual. A guarantee for its execution is the creative enthusiasm of the workers, strikingly expressing itself in a patriotic stimulus. The task of the organs of the state and that of the managers of the enterprises is to improve the directing lines of industry and to make use of the mighty creative forces of the workers for the figures of production in the plan.

In accordance with the Two Year Plan the Fatherland Front has laid the foundations for the rapid industrialization of the country. The construction has already started of the „nitrogen fertilizers plants", which is the foremost of our heavy industry and which is to supply our agriculture with chemical manure and will radically improve the situation of the peasants. We have also started the construction of large chemical works for sulfuric acid, sulphate of copper, caustic soda and other chemicals which will supply our industry and agriculture with these necessary materials for the importation of which we are now paying billions of leva. We have put a start to a regular production of iron ore and manufacture of iron and steel products. An impetus is being given to the manufacturing of electric material and machinery which will save us likewise from importing the same.

The extention and rationalization of the canning industry is provided with the object of adapting it to the needs of the world market, improving at the same time the welfare of workers and peasants. Factories are being constructed for the manufacture of hemp and flax production. The development of refrigerating plants is also considered, for improving the export possibilities of our country. The industry of construction material is likewise extended in order to satisfy the great needs for the construction of dwellings and of industrial and municipal buildings. An extention and rationalization of wood industry is also provided with the object of supplying construction timber for the country and for export alike.

This great construction work in industry will radically change the face of our country, will give a new impetus to the development of our productive forces, tens of workers being thus engaged in work. This great program of industrial development of the country expresses the creative policy of the Fatherland Front. Some people are saying that all this is but idle wishes and dreams. But we and the Bulgarian people are saying that these are dreams of reality which will be fulfilled by the joint efforts and work of the Bulgarian people.

Crafts — It is not necessary to prove the great economic importance of crafts for our country. It is characterized by the following data: 102 craft lines and 80 half lines with a total number of 100,000 enterprises, 100,000 master-craftsmen and 126,000 engaged workers.

As against the last two years, in 1946 we had an improvement of craft production as a result of the economic improvement. In spite of that the production of 1946 represented 60% as against 1939, therefore craft production had not reached yet the prewar level.

With the coming of the Fatherland Front into power, craftsmenship took a new path in its development. It was transformed into labor productive cooperatives, which gave new impetus to its development.

Two yeas after the coming of the Fatherland Front into power about 500 labor-productive crafts cooperatives were created, with about 18,000 members.

The tendency for cooperation has found the most fertile soil among shoemakers', dressmakers', bakers' and other lines. The craftsmen cooperatives that have been created are a model for our cooperative movement by their organization and productivity of labor. Such are the shoemakers' cooperatives "September 9" and „Georgi Dimitrov" — Sofia, „Pobeda" — Plovdiv, „Yantra" — Gabrovo; dressmakers cooperatives: Collective „Trud", „Osvobozhdenie" — Sofia and a number of other numbering from 100 to 550 members each.

Cooperative production in 1946 represents 3% of the total craftsmanship production. For 1947 is provided an increase of the cooperative production up to 20%, which will represent 7% of the private sector. But if we take only the town craftsmanship, where cooperation has greater possibilities, this percentage considerably increases and reaches 17%. Yet such cooperative numbers are not enough. 87% of the craftsmen are private owners. The Government pays great attention to them and takes special care to supply them with the necessary equipment for work and with the necessary materials, so that they may actively participate in the re-establishment of our economy and satisfy the market, especially that of the village, with the necessary products.

The general lines of development of our crafts are outlined also for 1948.

ELECTRIC ENERGY

The crisis in this sector is also great and for this reason the Government pays to it greater attention.

In 1949 we needed 630 million KW hours, but only 430 million KW hours have been produced, which means that we had a shortage of about 200 million KW hours.

The lack of electric energy has prevented industrial enterprises from developing their full capacity, even if some of them have used their own motor power.

The needs of the electric consumption will increase in 1947, because of the normalization and extension o the economic life and will be no less than 800 millon KW hours. New electric transmission objects with 26,370 KW hours energy will be put into motion during 1947. With this capacity and a strict application of the program, the production in our country during 1947 will probably reach 480 million KW hours. But as you see, we are in need of an energy of 800 million KW hours, and even this production will be insufficient for our economy. We expect that only by 1949 will we be able to produce 900 million KW hours, when the crisis of energy will be considerably alleviated.

MINE PRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of the Two-Year Economic Plan is the survey of the natural resources of the country and the increase of production of coal and ore, iron, copper, lead, zinc and pyrites.

The Fatherland Front Government pays great attention to the increase of the output of coal and ores, the production of which is the base for the development of the industry, transport and the whole economy. The question about the condition and output of coal was thorougly explained to the honorable members by the Minister of Electrification, who convincingly showed with data the coal production in our country. The development of ore production is also imposed by increasing needs.

The increase of the output of coal for 1948 by 125%, of metal ores by 820% and other ores by 91% is provided in the Two Year Economic Plan.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING SURVEYS

It is known to all of you, that we are not acquained with our land and its surface wealth and especially with those which are underground. Wherefore, our Government is taking special care of the works of survey, discovery and employment.

The following is provided for 1947-1948: 1. Increase and extension of the surveys for fuel, coal and oil. The surveys of fuel are planned in two ways: a) to survey those places which according to their geological structure and geographical situation are offering the possibility to obtain in the shortest period of time cheap and abundant fuel (the coal basin of Sofia and Maritsa) and to survey such places which are promising fuel of first quality: coke, coal, bituminous coal, oil and others.

2. Extension of research work for ores, on the first place for iron and copper ores. The rest of the metals, gold included, are also provided in the plan.

3. The research of other useful ores is also included: salt, gypsum, koalin, clay and others, which may be used independently or in connection with the building of heavy industry.

4. Research in connection with the plan of large constructions: engineering, geological and hydro-geological.

5. To begin planned survey of our construction materials.

6. A beginning should be made with a rational economic and geophysical survey of the country.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

The total length of the railway lines during 1946 was 3,776 klm or 800 klm more than that of 1932. The freight traffic in 1946 was 8 million tons in round figures against 6 million tons for 1939 and the passengers traffic — 35 million against 13 million in 1939.

In the economic plan is provided an increase of freight traffic by 18%, of passenger traffic by 30% in comparison with 1946 and an improvement for overcoming the constant transport crisis in our economy as well, which will be achieved by the following measures:

1. Planned transport of production and of import and export goods;

2. Exploiting new railway lines 120 klm long, supply of spare parts, 16 new engines, 32 diesel-engine cars with 45 cars for drawing, 91 passenger and 212 freight cars.

3. Repairing the engines and cars, decrease of the working period and repairing of the railway lines.

4. Guaranteeing a regular 8 days, day and night car circulation in 1946 and decrease it to 6 days in 1948 by increasing the loading from 6 tons in 1946 to 6.3 tons in 1948; for the freight cars: decreasing loadless travels from 29% in 1946 to 18.2% in 1948; and removing the crossed transport, using the drawing power of the engines, by increasing the freight of trains.

5. Guaranteeing the security and regularity of the traffic by improving safety arrangements and increasing labor discipline.

The decrease of the freight tariffs by 10% is provided for 1947.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORT

In 1946 we had 1,938 freight motor cars in exploitation, and 1268 damaged, which are to be repaired or supplied with spare parts, against 2316 freight motor cars in exploitation in 1939; busses — 700 in exploitation in 1946 against 753 during 1939

The cars which are in exploitation at present with little exceptions are almost used up.

For 1947 the import of 1400 freight motor cars is provided, 1948 — 1200 a part of which will be exploited in 1949, and 160 busses for 1947, 185 in 1948 respectively, which will be used during 1949. For the repair of used cars, 136 million leva are provided for 1947 and 127 million leva for 1948 for the import of spare parts, rubber tires and installations for the repair work-shops.

In 1939 the state motor car transport was 20% cooperative and — 80% private with only one motor car cooperative association existing at that time. This relation has changed in 1946 to 36% state, 3% cooperative, 60% private and in 1948 will be 56% state, 20% cooperative and 27% private.

Passenger motor car transport was 100% private in 1939, in 1946 — 6% of it is state owned, 8% co-operative and 86% private.

WATER TRANSPORT

Water transport in our country is still in its infancy. Our sea vessels were destroyed during the war our Danube shipping is absolutely insufficient. In 1946 the general tonnage of the sea vessels, together with that of the small motor boats is twice less than that of 1939. With the three sea ships already bought with a freight capacity of 15,400 tons and with the reestablishment of the ships sunk in the Danube — with freight capacity of 4,500 tons — our total ship tonnage in 1947 will be equal to that of 1939 and in 1948 will reach the double of that in 1946.

I have to tell you that air transport is being planned for the first time in our country. A number of air lines are planned to be opened in the interior of the country and abroad.

An economic and health activity is provided to combat malaria and other enemies in the rural districts, forest fires as well as establishing passages of fish, etc. for the export of fresh fruit and vegetables.

A credit of 350 million leva is provided for the construction and furnishing of civil aero-stations and airports.

It is known that in the declaration of our Government the labour is acknowledged as a social factor.

In the working out and the realization of the economic plan the problems of labour are the most essential. Some of them, such as the productiveness of labour and labour standards, are new and in a process of reorganization in view of the needs of the planned development of economy.

In 1946, 730,011 persons have worked in production and 91,167 persons in construction work, including 38,500 persons of the military labour service, 3000 young men and women and 16,614 — local inhabitants, 33,153 in the credit and echange, 205,696 persons in state, municipal and fund administrations; or 667,427 persons in all. To that, we have to and 160,000 persons occupied in agriculture, forest, hunting and fishing, or 827,427 hired persons.

For the realization of the two year economic Plan some 103,312 new workers are necessary. The shortage of working power for 1947—1948, which will be especially needed for the construction work, industry and mines, may be filled up by the labor reserves, which are to be found in our villages, among idlers in towns and among the young generation. The collecting of this necessary working power will be carried out by the Chief Board of Labor, the Chief Board of Military Labor Service and by the youth labor brigades from the towns, which take a considerable part in a number of economic enterprises.

The training of cadres is an important problem for us. So far, no one has thought about the tvaining of cadres. The question is put to find out the existing cadres and what cadres are needed for our plannedy economy as well as to obtain new cadres, especiall qualified ones.

In view of the general perspective of accelerated tempo of the development of our economy, the problem for a planned and long term preparation of specialized workers — of middle and upper directing cadres — is evidently a decisive one, the solution of which will facilitate the speedy progress of our country.

The question of the training of specialized workers occupies the first place. For this purpose, it is necessary that the number of existing practical industrial-technical schools should be increased by creating new ones in the corresponding state, public and private enterprises and in the regions where construction work will take place and wherefrom working power is to be collected; by opening special courses for the purpose of which the corresponding administrations have to provide in theire budget the necessary credits. Industrial schools and courses have been so far opened in three military factories and in the Pernik mines, 9 other schools by the Ministry of Electrification and 16 by the Ministry of Public Works.

The Board of Labor had so far the task to take care of the unemployed. An enormous fund was colected. The task of the Board has now been changed. It has to recruit cadres. A sum of 10 million leva, taken from the fund for the unemployed, has been given for organizing courses and the preparation of qualified cadres. We have done away with unemployment in our country. At the present moment there is a very small number of unemployed in our country.

Our task for the future will be to give a chance to the millions of unemployed youths, chiefly in the villages, where they are almost undernourished to prepare themselves for the new progressive industrial development in our country.

For the realization of the Two Year Economic Plan are necessary 8,431 secondary and high technicians and pioneers, whose training requires a considerably long period. In the secondary technical industrial schools are studying 9,870 pupils and in the high technical schools — 5,700, out of which will graduate only 2,000 secondary and 1,000 higher students by the end of 1947.

The shortage of technical directing cadres will have to be filled by those who are graduating, in the following order:

1. Those studying in the last courses to be taken to work during the vacation.

2. The available cadres to be most rationally employed by applying the Law on the Organization and Use of Technical Cadres, directing them in accordance with the national economy.

3. The preparation of the directing cadres to be done more quickly by attracting the graduates of the general education schools for a special education with a special program.

The Supreme Economic Council thinks that in the future the education, the training of cadres in our country have to be organized and based on a planned foundation, in view of the needs of the national economy.

The education has so far gone in a somewhat planless way as a result of which 84% of the school youth is trained in schools of general education and 16% — in special schools. The correlation of the training of cadres in the different lines of our economy is the following: agriculture, industry, trade and school training, as represented by the figures 1:8:12:220.

Under such education, when the economy is suffering a shortage of specialists and leading cadres, there is at the same time a great number of people with a general school training, who can not make use of their labor and are knocking on the door of the state.

At the present moment we have 1470 agronomists in our country, while we need 5000. In order that we may train these cadres, it is necessary that the number of those who roll up to study agronomy should be doubled next year.

Our country also has 220 mining technicians and in a short time we will need 600. For this purpose it is necessary that the number of schools for training mining technicians should be increased.

Our national economy will also need a great number of electricians, engineers, physicians, nurses, teachers and others, the training of whom should be laid on a planned basis.

The following increase of labor is provided for 1947 and 1948 in the following branches of economy: industry — 20%, mines — 5%, construction — 20% and transport — 15.

Social enterprises are also provided for the improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the workers, employees and other working people.

In the Two Year Economic Plan are provided a number of enterprises aiming at improving the living and cultural needs of the workers, employees and other working people.

For the construction of houses, combined accessories — baths, bakeries, laundries, day nurseries and health stations, resting stations and maternity homes, at the villages and towns, 10 billion leva are provided to be spent during 1947 and another 10 billion for 1948. These social enterprises will be guaranteed with funds of the State, the municipalities, autonomous institutions, the cooperatives and private savings.

Houses for 18,000 workers families will be built near mines and factories. Besides the above sums provided for the needs of the living conditions, another 400 million leva are provided for the construction of hospitals, laboratories, maternity homes, shelters and others.

Another 320 milllion leva are provided for the construction of 13 cooperative hospitals and for the improvement of our sanitary summer resting stations, conditions, mineral baths, capting of springs and others, as follows — 60 million leva for 1948 and about 200 million leva for 1948.

For the health protection of the workers and state employees are provided 1,512 billion leva for 1947 and 2,115 billion leva for 1948, the increase for 1947 compared with that for 1946 is 135% and for 1948 — 230.

For 1947, 201,330 million leva are provided for the rest and culture of the working people and for 1948 — 310,450 million leva or in comparison with 1946 — 247%. Thus our Government takes care of the health of the Bulgarian working people.

Home Trade

The general turnover of goods, handled by the sectors of the State, of the cooperative and private trade for 1946 — the black market excluded — amounts to 109,822 million leva.

The basic source of the home exchange of goods for 1946 are the following: industry — 43,162 million leva; agriculture — 40,710 million leva, that is which is to be seen at the market but not everything which agriculture has produced and which goes on the black market; import — 10,111 million leva; craft — 12,000 million leva and sundry — 3,834 million leva.

For 1947 and 1948 the domestic turnover of goods is increased from 102,822 million leva in 1946, to 166,475 million leva for 1947 and 197,873 million leva for 1948, representing 51·5% and 80 1%.

The increase of the exchange of goods for 1947—48 is provided to result mainly from the increase of the production of industry and agriculture and from the increase of the import as well.

For satisfying the needs of villages and towns with industrial and other products the following increases are being provided: for the villages in 1946 — 50·822 million leva; in 1947 — 86·000 million leva; in 1948 — 107·000 million leva. For the towns — in 1946 — 59,000 million leva; in 1947 — 80,475 million leva and for 1948 — 90,813. Or a total of: for 1946 — 109,822 million leva, for 1947 — 166,475 and for 1948 — 109,813. Expressed in percentage, taking as a base 1946, — the increase for the village in 1947 is 169·2% and in 1948 — 210·4%. For the town the increase is the following: for 1947 by 136·3% and for 1948 — 163·3%. In other words the general increase for 1947 is with 151·5 — and for 1948 — 180·1%.

It should be noted that the value of food products, which the village produces and consumes is not included in the above figures.

The distribution of goods among the trade organizations is planned to be performed in the following way for 1947 and 1948; state sector — 1946 — 9,928 billion leva; for 1947 — 20,000 billion and for 1948 — 30,000 billion leva; the cooperative sector — for 1946 — 59,834 billion leva, for 1947 — 98,485 billion leva and for 1948 — 112,913 billion leva. The private sector — for 1946 — 40,000 billion leva, for 1947 50,000 billion leva and for 1948 — 55,000 billion leva.

Foreign trade

The foreign trade of Bulgaria during 1946 has been more lively in comparison with that of 1945 in volume and extension of economic relations with different countries. In spite of that, it was carried out under difficult conditions characteristic of all post-war periods. Besides, the two successive droughts in 1945 and 1946 affected our foreign trade by decreasing the amount of export goods.

To these difficulties we have to add also those of the transport, especially that on the Danube, which hindered the complete realization of the provided exchange of goods in the economic agreements with Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries.

In April 1946 was signed an exceptionally favorable for our country economic agreement with the USSR which, similar to that of 1945, guaranteed the sale of the greatest part of our export surpluses, in exchange for imports of necessary and valuable goods for our economy. The total exchange of goods as per these agreements amounts to about 23 billion leva.

With the rest of the Slav and other countries similar agreements were signed.

The prospects for our foreign trade for 1947 and 1948 seem to be more favorable than in 1946. The markets will be considerably broadened and we will be able to export goods to other countries.

In the further normalization of the international relations we may hope to obtain credits for purchasing goods, as is the case with the trade agreement signed with Switzerland.

With the thus outlined prospects for our foreign trade for 1947 and 1948, we are faced with the fact to guarantee, by means of a maximume xport, such an import which will secure the complete realization of the Economic Plan for 1947 and 1948.

PRICE POLICY

The economic policy of the Fatherland Front Government is based on the assumption that only with the increase of production, the improvement of quality and the reduction of cost of production can we attain the re-establishment and development of our national economy, a complete normalization of state finances and improvement of the welfare of the working classes in villages and towns.

In order to achieve this task, it is provided in the Two Year Economic Plan to carry out more firmly the present price of balancing the prices of the products of the rural economy, industry and crafts services, by means of taking into account the prices of the international market. The following is provided: first, lowering the prices of industrial products by 5%, by which lowering the total value of industrial productions is decreased by 1,711,230,000. Second — keeping the prices of the products of the rural economy at their level of 1946 and decreasing the prices of those, whose index figures are too high, and the increase of the prices of some industrial crops. Third — cutting down the prices of the crafts production by 10%, by means of which a decrease is being made to the total value of the crafts production by 1,013,047,000 leva.

The lowering of the prices of industrial production will be obtained by: a) increasing the productivity of labor; b) decreaseing transport tariffs by 10%; c) cutting down the number of middlemen in the exchange of goods; d) rationalizing of production; e) introducing regime of economies; f) cutting down profits; g) using the full capacity of the enterprises.

FINANCING CONSTRUCTIONS

The principles, stated in the Government Declaration for the electrification and industrialization of our country were adopted by giving priority to state, state-autonomous and cooperative sectors.

Considerable difficulties were met when working out the plan because of the lack of data on the work done in the past years, as well as the lack of data for construction works done in 1946.

In 1946 the state and state-autonomous organizations have carried out construction work for 21 billion leva — their plan being for 25 billion leva. It is supposed, that the cooperatives, municipalities and the private sector have carried out construction work for 7—8 billion leva, for which the fact is pointed out that for the first half of the year the cooperatives, municipalities and private sector have used 75% of the available quantities of cement and concrete iron.

The investments of capital in the national economy are divided in the following order, according to the plan of 1946 — industry — 43·4%; agriculture — 8·8%; transport — 21·6%; social, culture, public works and others — 26·2%.

The investment of capital in industry for 1947, representing 43·4% of the total sum, shows that it is the center of the efforts provided in the Two Year Plan.

The most important investments of capital are divided in the following way, according to the different branches of economy: industry — 14·4%; natural wealth — 11·9%; water constructions — 12·5%; electrification and others — 22·5%; transport — 22·2%; public works — 16·5%.

In the Two Year Plan, the following investments are provided: new industrial and other construction for 1947 — 81·9% and for 1949 — 73·2%; re-establisment, extension and rationalisation for 1947 — 9·9% and for 1948 — 8·7%; construction of dwellings and public buildings for 1947 — 18·2% and for 1949 — 18·1%.

As regards the social section, the investment will be as follows in billion leva: state, state-autonomous constructions — for 1947 — 69·3% and for 1948 — 71%; cooperative — 16·1% for 1947 and 15·1% for 1948; private — 15·6% for 1947 and 15·9% for 1948.

The investments of one billion leva will be used for the following purposes: construction and mounting works for 1947 — 67·9% and for 1948 63·3%; machines, plants, equipment for 1947 — 32·1% and for t1948 — 36·7%.

The distribution of the investments of capital for 1947 by administrations will be the following: Ministry of Railways — 14·6%; Ministry of Electrification, Waters and Natural Wealth — 31·2% — including: a) the Chief Board of Electrification — 14·8%; b) Chief Board of Waters — 8·2%; c) Chief Board of Natural Wealth — 7·8%; Ministry of Public Works — 10·9%; Ministry of Agriculture — 8·7%; Ministry of Social Policy respectively the Fund for Social Insurance — 1·7%; construction work for the industry — 9·5%; communal constructions — 5·4%; cooperative constructions — 2·5%; private sector — 8%; and sundry — 7·3%.

The realization of this great program of construction work will enable to increase the output of coal in comparison with 1947 by 28% and with 1948 by 40%; to be used for 1947 26,270 kilowatts of power and 55,000 for 1948. The circuit of electric transmission cables which goes around North and South Bulgaria of 110 kilowatts and 60 kilowatts will be completed and about 3000 kilometers of distribution cables of 15 and 20 kilowatts will be constructed, and with 12 substations and about 6000 transformation posts will also be built; railway lines will be extended in 1947 by 120 kilometers and in 1948 by 100 kilometers; by the end of 1948 in agriculture will be finished the draining of 67,000 hectares of cultivated land and the prevention from inundation of another 53,300 hectares and a number of other undertakings.

For 1947 building is provided for 344,000 square meters of dwellings and for 1948 — 300,000 square meters. Those are mostly dwellings for workers from the mines, transport, industry and others. Some 18,455 workers will get dwellings, 10,950 of which have families and 7,505 are single.

By the end of 1948 will be completed the „Kamen Prohod" dam, that of „Rossitsa" in 1949 and „Topolnitsa" dam in 1950. Besides this, the construction of the „Koprinka" and „Studena" dams will be started and the survey of the following dams will be finished „Sveti Peter", „Malki Iskar", „Rhodopski Kombinati", „Pessachnik", „Dragovishtitsa", „Papichiste" „Sadovets", „Emen" and others.

Hundreds of new and unfinished economic, administrative and cultural educational, state and municipal high schools, schools and health stations will be completed and put in use.

For the carrying out of the construction work for 1947 are necessary about 160,000 workers, out of which 54,000 from the military labor service, 50,000 youths who are already grouped in brigades, about 70,000 persons working in three shifts of about 20—30 thousand persons and some 80,000 other hired workers.

For the realization of the construction work for 1947 the following chief building materials are necessary: cement — 240,000 tons; concrete iron — 35,000 tons; lumber —423,000 cubic meters; nails — 3,280 tons; bricks — 294,000,000 pieces; water pipes — 2,000,000 meters; window glass — 1,000,000 square meters; motor car transport — 600 lorries; construction machines and others.

After everything stated, honorable members, one can put the questions: is our plan real? What did we learn from these figures? What do these figures contain? What do these figures bring to the people and to the national economy? The sound people who have acquainted themselves with the economic possibilities of our resources, who know the enthusiasm of our people, their constructive abilities, diligence, their love of the country, will give a positive response, while others may reply negatively. But still let us see ies our plan trully real?

We declare that. A is absolutely reall and feasible.

We declare! we will completely realize our plan. It will be mostly realized because everything provided there is based on scientific grounds. Thus, for example, in agriculture an adequate surface of land is provided for the various cultures with the corresponding manures. All factors for reaching this production are taken into account, such as the capacity of the factories, productivity of labor, raw materials, auxiliary materials, manpower, transport and others. Looking at the figures and percentages of the plan as regards agriculture, one may put the question to himself and even try to say to us: how is it possible the production of corn to be increased by 50 or 100%? What it this magic art? But they forget that 1945 and 1946 are abnormal agricultural years. You all, who are interested, know that during 1946 the production of wheat was way below that of a normal year. But corn, potatoes, rice, sugar beets, and a number of other spring sowings were qualitatirely by 30, 40, 50 and 60% above the normal standard. It is quite clear that if we have set ourselves in our plan the task to reach a normal year, such as 1939, we will reach it. We are determined to obtain an average of 126 kilograms of wheat per decare and 110—130 kilograms corn. It is not difficult to attain 137 kilograms of corn per decare when we dispose of chemical manures and improved seeds. In favorable years we have obtained up to 133 kilograms per decare. It is true that for the period 1945—1946 we have obtained up to 90 kilograms per decare, but these are years of poor harvest. If you consider the industry, you will find out that we do not submit impossible plans. If you object, then give us real facts and prove, what in our plan is a dream, where there is a lack of a precise calculation, allowing to reach such a real result. The Minister of Agriculture may give you a reply to this question. He and his cadres have actively participated in the working out of this plan and will also actively give their energy for the realization of the same. The Minister of Industry can tell you also, because he and his cadres, with their patriotic feelings of Fatherland Front members, have worked for this plan and will work for its realization. Our engineer, the Minister of Electrification, is here to tell you that his plan is possible, real and feasible. The Minister of Railways is also here, he who prepares his trains, who works with specialists and is a pledge for the realization of this plan. All economic Ministers are present.

Prime Minister Georgi Dimitrov: The best guarantee for the realization of the plan is our people.

Dobri Terpeshev: The realization of this enormous for our conditions, really enormous Two Year

Economic Plan for 1947 and 1948, is possible mostly through the all-out mobilization of existing reserves in our country — mostly in the country and with the most active support and participation of the whole population capable of work. Our plan demands strain, new speed, new methods of work. It responds to the new understandings of our people, to the new enthusiasm of our people, as our honorable Prime Minister declared. The tasks placed by the Two Year Economic Plan before our national economy by the Fatherland Front Government in connection with the industrialization of the country, for the modernization of agriculture and increasing the welfare of the whole population, for guaranteeing the economic independence of the whole country, these tasks may be solved and they will be solved with the most active participation of our technical cadres and the toiling population along the path of shock-working and patriotic competitions.

Prime Minister Georgi Dimitrov: The Opposition electors will also take part.

Dobri Terpeshev: When you would be able to see the plan you will have the right to speak about it. You have no idea about it. This is the plan of the Fatherland Front Government, which reestablished the liberties of the Bulgarian people. It gives the first plan to the Bulgarian people. This plan will be realized under the effective control of our public and at the cost of great strains, privations and self-sacrifices on the part of all citizens, inspired by the feeling of fulfilling their supreme duty before our country. To some, our plan will seem like a dream. We want a plan which corresponds to the impetus and enthusiasm of our people under the Fatherland Front Government, we want a plan, which imposes efforts, mobilization of the whole people, a plan which will help the speedy progress, so that we may reach within 10—12—20 years, as our leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people Georgi Dimitrov declared, those nations who are 100 years ahead of us.

We believe in the strength of our people, in their abilities, that they will realize this plan and will not feel ashamed before our Soviet brothers and the other Slav peoples, who proved that they are able to realize great plans. We believe because we have the Fatherland Front, we believe because we have the Fatherland Front Government, we believe because at the head of the Bulgarian people and their Government is our beloved comrade Georgi Dimitrov. We believe that under the leadership of our teacher, we will realize our plan. I congratulate the Bulgarian people with the first Economic Plan.

THE LAW
ON THE TWO YEAR
ECONOMIC PLAN
1947—1948

THE LAW ON THE TWO YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN
1947—1948

The Grand National Assembly at its 57th session on March 25, 1947, voted and passed the Law on the Two Year Economic Plan.

Article 1. The Economic Plan for 1947 and 1948, including all enterprises, is approved.

Art. 2. The implementation of the Two Year Economic Plan, including all enterprises, is entrusted to the respective ministries and their subordinate state, state-autonomous, municipal and social institutes, organisations and enterprises, as well as to all private enterprises and persons to whom has been entrusted any particular work in connection with its implementation by virtue of the respective laws.

Art. 3. The general management and control in carrying out the plan is assumed by the Government.

Art. 4. Any supplements and amendments to the plan, imposed by changes of circumstances during its execution, are effected by decision of the Council of Ministers, after consultations with the Supreme Economic Council.

Art. 5. All Government decisions and regulations in the execution of the Economic Plan and the enterprises included are obligatory for all engaged in the carrying out of the plan.

Art. 6. The Government is preparing special regulations for the application of this law.

Art. 7. The following enterprises are provided for the realization of the Economic Plan for the period: April 1, 1947 to April 1, 1949.

I

BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE TWO-YEAR PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE BULGARIAN REPUBLIC

As a result of fascist spoliation, Bulgarian economy was brought to a state of complete disruption. This was the situation of the nation's economy on September 9, when the Fatherland Front came to power, which alone was in a position to mobilize the patriotic and creative forces of the Bulgarian people for the waging and victorious termination of the Patriotic war. The difficulties were, however, augmented by the two consecutive droughts in 1945 and 1946 which further aggravated the economic hardships and as a result of which the Government had to make efforts to counteract their consequences. It coped successfully with the difficult task of organizing the population and the feeding of cattle. Through the two commercial agreements, concluded with the Soviet Union, our twofold liberator, and the brotherly countries of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and through separate deals with several other countries, the Government succeeded in stimulating the economic life and in saving it from the deplorable state into which it had fallen, though a certain disorganization is still felt in some branches. As a result of the creative economic policy of the Fatherland Front Government, the general output of agriculture and industry for 1946, starting point for the two Year Economic Plan, is 85.9% as against the prewar production for 1939 at the same prices.

Live-stock raising is lagging still far behind all other branches of our rural economy. Its output for

1946 is only 58·8% of the 1939 output. Meat production for 1946 is only 54% of the 1939 production, milk — 56·7%, cheese and yellow cheese — 22·5%, eggs — 54%.

The various industrial branches reached in 1946 the following percentages of their pre-war level of production: leather industry — 51%, soap industry — 67%, vegetable oil industry — 21%, sugar products — 33·4%, wool industry — 80·3% and silk industry — 90%.

Though the electric power output is 56% higher than its pre-war level and fuel production is respectively 60% greater, our national economy is experiencing numerous difficulties as regards the supply of fuel and power.

The basic problems of the State Economic Plan are the following:

1. To surmount the economic difficulties, bequeathed to us by the fascist regime and further aggravated by the two consecutive droughts, and reach and surpass the pre-war level in agriculture, industry and the other branches of the national economy.

2. Step up the industrialization of the country with credits provided by the state, the banks, home loans, the municipalities, the cooperatives, private savings, and, if possible, with foreign credits, by building new factories and plants, such as plants for nitrogen fertilizers, chemical combines, for sulphuric acid, caustic soda, calcium soda, etc., and enlarge and rationalize the production of existing industries.

3. Overcome the crisis in electric power and coal supply by the construction of new power stations, dams, by opening up new pits and replacing all worn-out mining equipment.

4. Decisively step up technique and make the maximum use of existing technical processes in all

branches of production, as a prerequisite for raising labor production and production in general.

5. Universal employment of technical processes in construction and general mechanization of all constructive works.

6. Give all possible assistance to farming, stock-raising, forestry, fishing and encourage the mechanization and the introduction of agricultural, veterinary, and other kinds of enterprises in rural economy; give all possible assistance to the labor cooperative farms which must be voluntarily organized.

7. Improve and develop railway, automobile, water and air transport.

8. Develop and modernize the crafts and guarantee the regular supply with materials of the craftsmen. Encourage the setting up of craftsmen's cooperatives.

9. Strengthen and broaden home and foreign trade, do away with the socially harmful middleman and balance the prices of agricultural and industrial goods and adjust them to the prices of the world market.

10. Encourage savings, guarantee the stability of the Bulgarian lev and develop the credit system.

11. Introduce a strict regime of economy and reduce production expenditures.

12. Improve the quality of production in all branches of the national economy.

13. Raise the general material and cultural level of the population by increasing agricultural and industrial production.

14. Encourage economic initiative for the rehabilitation and development of all productive forces; of local industrial production, in the private as well as in the cooperative sectors, in particular raising the production of consumption goods, the output of local fuel and of timber.

II.

FARMING

To raise in general farm production in 1947 by 13% and in 1948 by 34% as compared to the production of 1939.

A. Vegetable Production

1. To increase the production of vegetables for 1947 by 21% and in 1948 by 38%. The area under cultivation for 1947—1948 is to be increased by 1.3% as compared to that of 1939.

2. Production in the different branches and in the more important cultures is to be raised as follows:

1948 AS AGAINST 1946 IN PERCENTAGE

a) cereals — wheat and rye. . .	14%
b) grain, forage total	71 „
c) corn	109 „
d) rice, potatoes — total	257 „
e) grass forage — total	106 „
f) lucerne seeds	1000 „
g) juicy forage — total	
commercial and industrial . .	246 „
h) sun-flower seeds	130 „
i) soya seeds	178 „
j) flax seeds for oil	1613 „
k) cotton fibres	410 „
l) tobacco	74 „
m) sugar beet	143 „
n) vegetables	39 „
o) grapes	47 „
p) fruits	72 „

3. To increase the average output of wheat by 14%, barley — 26%, corn — 12%, rice — 72%, potatoes — 108%, cotton fibres — 114%, grapes — 41%, tobacco — 64%, sugar beets — 148%, sunflowers — 116%, for 1948 as compared with 1946, i. e. to make the average yield per decare (1/10 of a hectare) for 1948 reach the amount of 137 klg of wheat; 152 klg of barley; 135 klg of corn; 343 klg of rice; 810 klg of potatoes; 106 klg of tobacco; 1,812 klg of sugar beet; 116 klg of sunflower seed; 21 klg of cotton; and 485 klg of grapes.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Public Property is entrusted with the carrying out of the following initiatives: deep autumn plowing for 1947 and 1948 by respectively 60% and 70% of the area suitable for deep autumn plowing, sowing with sorted seeds of cereals — wheat — for 1947 — 60% of the total amount of sowing materials and for 1948 71%; grain forage — 10% and 17% respectively of sorted seeds of the total amount of seeds for sowing. The sunflower seeds of local types should be replaced by the „zhdanovsky" type or other high-yielding kinds for 1947 to the extent of 62% of the total amount of seeds for sowing and up to 82% for 1948. To ensure that the cereal seeds are cleaned and thus raise production of wheat by 90% in 1947 and by 100% in 1948. Manure should be well preserved and appropriately used. 10.000 modern dung-hills should be made during 1947, and 20.000 during 1948 for the private sector and in all labor cooperative farms.

Artificial fertilization for 1947 should be 757% higher than in 1946. The fields and meadows should be fertilized with saturant lime, 116,500 hectares of meadows for 1947 and 168,200 hectares for 1948 should be cleared and raked and 45% and 65% respectively of the entire area of meadows suitable for irrigation should be covered with irrigation installations and also by redirected mountain rivers and streams; to carry out the regular sowing of 1947 — 1,110 hectares and of 1948 — 1,500 hectares.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture and State Property should also carry out the following organizational enterprises:

a) To distribute during 1947 and 1948 160,000 hectares of land among 150.000 farmers who own little or no land.

b) To distribute land to all municipalities, cooperatives and other organizations which are organizing stock-raising farms and vegetable gardens.

c) During 1947 and 1948 to increase the area under cultivation 35,000 hectares and to improve it by irrigation, drainage, etc;

d) With a view to the labor cooperative farms:

— to continue with the organization of new labor cooperative farms by increasing their number to 560 for 1947, and to 800 for 1948 with a cooperated area of 250.000 and 400.000 hectares respectively;

to introduce into every labor cooperative farm plans for production and work, labor norms, and to supply every brigade with the necessary inventory and fixed areas of land.

— to maintain book-keeping in the labor cooperative farms. The books and papers of the individual members should be kept regularly.

— to organize short and long term courses for book-keepers, brigadiers, tractorists and agronomists of the labor cooperative farms with a view to creating economic, administrative and book-keeping cadres.

— to distribute land to the landless agronomists managers of the labor cooperative farms, from the land of the agrarian fund; the lots should not be bigger than the average village farms.

— to improve the land of the labor cooperative farms by grouping and exchanging the land of the cooperators including the barren pieces of land. The surplus lots are to form blocks which should include the entire area of the cooperators, except lots allotted for individual needs.

— in order to improve the labor cooperative farms plans of the terrain should be drawn up, roads should be built, plans for draining and irrigation should be worked out, etc (150.000 hectares of cooperated land should be improved in 1947).

— the present form of cadastre and commassation should be suspended as unnecessary and very costly; exception will be made for the villages of Doirentsi and Yoglav, Lovech district, Gorna Gnoinitza, Lom district, Rogozen, Oriachovo district, and Pirne, Aitos district.

— to organize the cooperation of draft animals and milk yielding cattle of the labor cooperative farms, at the same time aiding every cooperator to raise one cow, one sow and hens for his own needs.

— to organize spareman power from the labor cooperative farms for employment in State, municipal and other kinds of constructions and enterprises.

6. Other forms of tilting and cultivating the soil.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Public Property is under the obligation to set up other kinds of collective work, such as the joint cultivation of land by means of machines, joint procuring and employing of draft animals and agricultural machinery, furnishing the credit cooperatives with agricultural inventory for the use of individual farms, setting up fruit and tobacco stations attached to the municipalities and cooperatives for lending machines and cattle to individual farms.

B. On the Mechanization of Farming.

The Ministry of Agriculture should raise the number of machine-tractor stations to 30 in 1947 and to 50 in 1948, and should furnish them with the following major agricultural machines:

	1947	1948
1) Tractors	600	1,317
2) Tractor-driven plows	900	2,000
3) Tractor-driven sowing machines	400	1,000
4) „ „ binding „	110	700
5) Combines	20	30
6) Threshing machines	40	240
7) Trucks	50	100

C. On Combatting Diseases in Plant Culture

The Ministries of Industry and of Commerce should secure the importation and production of 8,500 tons of copper sulphate, 152 tons of Paris green, 250 tons of carbonate of copper, 1040 tons of sulphur etc.

D. On Live-Stock Breeding

The Ministry of Agriculture should bring live-stock production up to 79% for 1947 and 116% for 1948 as compared with 1939. As compared with 1946 the number of horned cattle should be increased by 6% for 1947 and by 9% for 1948, sheep — by 14% for 1947 and 22% for 1948, the number of swine — by 57% for 1947 and by 136% for 1948, fowl — by 66% for 1947 and by 122% for 1948.

The yield from cattle should be increased in 1948 as against 1946, the yield of milk per cow by 71% and in the cooperative live-stock rearing farms and state farms by 55%; the yield of milk per sheep by 30% in general and, in the labor cooperative farms and state farms by 33%. The yield of wool by 50% and in the live-stock rearing farms and state farms by

66%, or, in other words, the yield of animal products should reach the following figures: the average yield of milk per cow at the individual farms — 1,200 klg.; at the labor cooperative farms and at the state farms — 2500 klg.; per sheep at the individual farms — 65 klg., at the labor cooperative farms and at the state farms — 120 klg.; the average yield of wool at the individual farms — 1·8 klg.; at the labor cooperative farms — 2·2 klg. and at the state farms — 3 klg.

In achieving the outlined development of live-stock rearing the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property should organize the following enterprises:

a) Set up live-stock rearing farms at the state, cooperative and other kinds of farms and organizations which should by 1948 reach the number of 30 state, 1200 cooperative and 150 municipal farms, the total number of animals in them being 20,000 cows, 390,000 sheep, 15,000 sows and 270,000 fowl.

b) establish control over 4% of the total number of productive animals, organizing at the same time numerous competitions, exhibitions and examinations of domestic animals.

c) fix not later than April 15, 1947 the breeding regions and to introduce crossings of particular local breeds with better breeds, employing the method of artificial insemination. To organize during 1947 the insemination of 2.500 mares, 2.500 cows, 50.000 sheep and 1.000 goats, and during 1948 — of 5.000 mares, 5.000 cows, 100.000 sheep, and 1.500 goats.

d) have 37 incubators built by the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank.

e) to organize during 1947 the clearing of 1,050 hectares of high mountainous and forest pastures overgrown with juniper trees and weeds, building of 15 sheds and 21 trouges, fertilizing with bone of 300 hectares of pasture land, sowing of 600 hectares of pasture land with grass, and draining of 100 hectares of moors to be used as pasture land.

f) organize with the cooperation of the Ministry of Industry 5 forage combinates in the food industry.

g) organize the preservation in silos of green forage and build by June 1947 one silo at every public live-stock rearing farm.

h) increase the fattening of pigs for 1947 as against 1946, and to start fattening other kinds of cattle to satisfy the needs of the population; with a special decree of the Council of Ministers, premiums will be granted to encourage the fattening of pigs.

i) selling and buying of fowl and eggs is free.

j) all engaged in raising sows and pigs for breeding purposes should declare their number through the local communal authorities to the respective county agronomists.

All owners of flour mills, vegetable oil mills, breweries, rice and canning factories, dairies, restaurants and the like should raise and fatten a fixed number of swine.

The obligatory fattening of swine in the abovementioned enterprises should be organized so that deliveries of fat swine be made twice a year: April 30 and December 31.

The Bureau for the Exportation of Food Materials should be entrusted with the organization and the fattening of 150,000 swine on contract principles and at prices fixed by the State.

k) other than corn foodstuffs should be used for swine rearing.

l) the Ministry of Agriculture — live-stock rearing department — is obliged to set up rabbits-breeding sections at the private, cooperative and state farms. Rabbit-breeding sections should be set up at every cooperative farm during 1947.

E. On Agriculture and Sericulture.

1. The Ministry of Agriculture must organize an increase in the production of silkworm seed by 5% and that of cocoons by 10% for 1948.

2. For the improvement of apiculture 25,000 beehives should be prepared during 1947 and 1948.

F. On Veterinary Matters.

— The Ministry of Agriculture and State Property assumes the responsibility to carry out the following initiatives for the protection of domestic animals against parasites and contageous diseases.

Preventive immunization of 2,753,000 animals during 1947, and of 3,170,000 during 1948; disinfection of 847,000 animals in 1947 and of 1,000,000 animals in 1948. The bacteriological veterinary institutes should carry out clinical and biological research on 735,000 animals in 1947 and 914,000 animals in 1948 and produce in the bacteriological-veterinarian institutes:

a) Serums — 23,700 l. in 1947; 29,600 l. in 1948.

b) Vaccines — 3,888,000 doses in 1947; 4,086,000 doses in 1948.

c) bacterial preparates — 1,267 l. in 1947, — 1,325 l. in 1948.

d) to produce at the State charring stations: a) 65,000 klg. of bone fertilizer in 1947 and 90,000 alg. — in 1948; b) 3,000 klg. carcass fats in 1947 knd 3,500 klg. for 1948.

G. On Forests

The following items are approved:

Increase the output of timber with 27% in 1948 as against 1946.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Public Property should carry out the following initiatives in foresting:

1. Turn into forest 1,800 hectares of land in 1948. 520 % filling up of sparsely planted 1,737 hectares; 545 % rejuvenation of thinning forests — 15,000 hectares; 650 % measuring and planning of 10,000 hectares of forests and revising of the plans of 90,000 hectares of forest area.

2. Turn into forest 20,000 hectares of waste land in 1948 and build 10,000 cub. m of fortifications.

3. Fixing the object of forestry on 130,000 hectares for 1947.

4. Build 350 klm. of new forest roads and lay with gravel 100 klm. of ready road beds during 1947.

5. The Ministry of Commerce and Supply is obliged to furnish the following to the Board of Forests and Hunting for 1947.

a) five sets of mobile rope lines with motor propellers with a range of 5 klm. The same should be supplied in 1948.

b) twenty tugs.

c) ten steam rollers.

d) hundred and fifty trucks with 5 tons trailers.

e) one mobile equipment for a 50 klm. narrow-gauge railway line.

6. On the report of the Minister of Agriculture and State Property, the Council of Ministers may decree the transfer of existing lumber enterprises or the setting up of new ones in a fixed period of time with a view to rationalizing the production and the correct placing according to the regions. If the transfer or setting up is not carried out within the fixed period by the owners, the machinery must be bought for the "State Forests" enterprise.

H. On Fishing

Increase the output of fish by 141 % for 1948 as against 1946. The Ministry of Agriculture and State Property is entrusted with:

1. the artificial breeding of carp in 1,000 hectares of ricefields for 1947 and in 2,000 hectares of ricefields for 1948.

2. Set up in lowlands which cannot be used for cultivation, as well as in old river beds, fish breeding pools and forms — 100 hectares for 1947 and 150 hectares for 1948.

Produce trout caviar — 1,500,000 of grains for 1947 and 2,000,000 for 1948, in order to populate with fish the public waters and the trout fisheries, both private and public.

3. Organize sea fishing and procure a modern fishing vessel Make fullest use of existing fishing vessels.

4. Take the necessary steps for the conclusion of a fishing convention with USSR.

5. The Ministry of Industry and Crafts and the Ministry of Commerce should guarantee:

a) 60 tons of cotton for the making of fishing nets for 1947 and 80 tons for 1948.

b) 50 diesel motors and 5 motor-pumps.

c) the import of 16 tons of fishing nets; 25 tons of manilla ropes; 4 tons of wire ropes; 10 tons of cork; 5,000,000 fishing hooks; 400,000 meters of fishing fibers on the specification of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property.

6. Make use of all available means and create supplementary ones for the maximum increase of the planned amount of fish to be caught, thus exceeding the former amount by 100%.

III

INDUSTRY

1. Industrial production should be raised by 34% for 1947 and by 67% for 1948 as against 1939.

The following percentage for raising the industrial output according to branches is anticipated for 1948:

1. Steel industry 67%
2. Building materials . . 85 „
8. Textile industry . . . 66 „
4. Food industry . . . . 49 „
5. Rubber industry . . 145 „
6- Chemical industry. . 141 „
7, Other industries . . . 52 „

The Ministry of Industry and Crafts is requested:

1. On the basis of the government industrial plan, to elaborate annual and trimestrial plans for every enterprise. Private, cooperative or state enterprises should not execute orders given to them by other Ministries or Departments.

2. to abolish the existing system of distributing the material among the enterprises, a system which not only cannot give concrete data about the productive peculiarities of every enterprise, but also hampers the big plants, in the production of first-grade goods, raises the prices, squanders the material and is an impediment to the rationalization of the industry.

3. for the rationalisation of the industry, to concentrate the working out of raw materials, particularly the scarce, on the well equipped enterprises which can assure the fine quality of the products and cheap prices. The Council of Ministers will determine which industrial enterprises are economically unwarranted.

4. to establish norms for the consuming of raw and basic auxiliary material per unit of ready goods. The material should be allowed to the factories according to the established norms for the raw materials and the production plan of the enterprise.

5. to establish a special department to supervise the quality of the industrial goods with the duty to check up daily and systematically if the products correspond to the established norms and to control the strict application of the Government rules. Only experts and good adherents of the Fatherland Front should be appointed as personnel of the Department "Quality".

6. to make provisions for the development, specialization and rationalization of state and private machine building industry, to rationalize and justify the needs of the other branches of our industry with machinery, apparati and reserve parts for a period of three months.

7. in a period of one month plans be elaborated, jointly with the Board of Foreign Trade, for the export of industrial products.

8. owing to the insufficient electric power, within two months, a list should be made of the industrial enterprises which will have to operate on night shifts.

9. to reorganize within two months the forest, timber and canning industries in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property.

10. to present within a month, jointly with the Supreme Economic Council, to the Council of Ministers a draft of a decree for the setting up of an "industrial fund" for training specialized cadres for the industry.

The Ministry of Commerce and Supply is requested:

a) on the demand of the Ministry of Industry to supply regularly and timely all materials necessary for the realization of the production plans, and for all repairs and the upkeep of the industrial enterprises.

b) to distribute all industrial products among the commissariats for supply on the basis of monthly and trimestrial plans. The latter have to determine the state organizations, cooperatives and private merchants, who will purchase the products from the factories.

c) to import metals for the production of agricultural machinery and electric bulbs.

d) to accelerate the import of spare parts and auxiliary materials for the industry on the demand of the Ministry of Industry in cooperation with the Supreme Economic Council.

e) to organize the timely delivery and export of the output of the canning industry.

11. The Ministry of Electrification should, within one month, check upon all power-producing installations at the industrial plants and ensure their normal functioning.

12. The Ministries of Industry and Crafts, Agriculture and State Property, and Commerce, are requested to set up within two month's enterprises for:

a) the increase of the output and the improvement of the delivery of local raw materials to the industry (wool, hemp, cotton, hides, cocoons, etc.)

b) the speeding up of the turnover of industrial products, the limiting of the middle man's parts between factory and consumer, and the cutting down of exchange expenses.

c) the lowering of prices of industrial products through a regular organization of labor, reviewing of the low labor norms, cancelling of administrative and office expenses, and rationalizaing production.

IV

CRAFTS

1. The general increase of craft production with 30% for 1948 as against 1946 — is approved.

2. The Ministry of Commerce is requested to provide all crafts with the necessary materials determined on the tables of the Plan, through the Ministry of Industry.

3. The former way of distributing the raw materials through the regional commissariats of supply is abolished as a hindrance to production. Hereafter, all materials will be distributed according to the Plan.

4. The Board of Supply and Distribution is requested to distribute production materials in accordance with the trimestrial plans of the Ministry of Industry and Crafts.

5. The Ministry of Industry and Crafts is requested:

a) to elaborate in harmony with the Supreme Economic Council trimestrial plans for cooperative and larger crafts enterprises.

b) to distribute both local and imported raw materials determined for the crafts. Strict account should be kept of distributed materials and of goods produced.

c) to fix, by June 1, 1947, technical and quality norms for all industrial goods of primary importance.

d) to ensure assistance and encouragement to all master artists of handicraft who reflect the customs and culture of the Bulgarian people.

e) all materials which we are short of should be handed to well organized enterprises for reworking.

f) industrial enterprises are forbidden to give piece work to craft enterprises.

g) all industrial goods should bear the trade mark of the enterprise — industrial or crafts.

h) to fix by July 1, 1947, a standard distinguishing industrial from craft enterpries s.

i) no craft shops should be opened if their necessity is not demonstrated and without the permission of the Ministry of Industry.

k) to create the necessary conditions for a quick transformation of our craft into productive cooperatives.

l) to set up a Board of Crafts to guide and control craft production.

6. The Central Cooperative Union is requested to introduce rationalization in the production of the craft cooperatives and to raise the productivity of labor by 20%.

V

ELECTRIFICATION

The Ministry of Electrification, Water Works and Natural Resources is requested to augment the power production, to ameliorate the irrigation and drain all systems, and to raise the output of mines.

The Board of Electrification is requested to raise the power production by 35% 1948 as against 1946.

1. The Ministry of Commerce, the Board of Natural Resources and the Board of State Railway Lines should give priority to the power station in the supply of coal, liquid fuel, machinery and reserve parts.

2. The Ministry of Commerce and the Board of Labor should introduce night shifts in the industry at lower tariffs for night work and to observe the strict application of the programs prepared by the Board of Electrification.

The Ministry of Electrification should make use of all sources of power in this country and guarantee the regular supply of power. The following constructions are to start in 1947:

a) 12 thermical power stations.
b) 16 water power stations.
c) 16 transmission sub-stations
d) 560 klm. of transmission lines of 110 kw.
e) 319 klm. transmission lines of 60 kw.
f) 1,517 klm. transmission lines of 20 or 15 kw.
g) 210 villages electro-distributive nets.
h) 310 transmission posts and knot stations.

3. During 1948 the Board of Electrification should continue with the work of the constructions begun in 1947 and should start the following new ones:

a) 2 thermical power stations
b) several water power stations
c) 2 transmission sub-stations
d) 60 klm. of transmission lines of 110 kw.
e) 1181 klm. of transmission lines of 20 or 15 kw.
f) 46 klm of transmission lines of 60 kw.
g) electro-distributive nets for 280 villages
h) 317 transmission posts.

4. For their successful realization the enterprises of the Ministry of Electrification should have priority in buying equipment from abroad and from this country, and staffed with trained personnel and manpower, and transportation means.

5. The Board of Electrification should elaborate as soon as possible plans for constructions.

6) The Board of Electrification should organize during 1947:

a) new electric industry for production of electric machinery, apparati, equipment, materials, for the electrification of the country.

7. The unification of management and production, transport and distribution of electric power.

VI.
WATERS

The Water Department should study, plan, build, exploit and control the water enterprises in the country — with the exception of the power installations and mixed enterprises which are under the control of the General Board of Electrification.

During 1947 and 1948 the following is to be achieved:

I. in connection with the Two Year Plan to study all possibilities for making use of the entire water supply plans from the Maritsa, Tundja, Iskar, Struma, Vit, Ogosta, Kamchia, Russenski Lom and Danube rivers.

II. work out plans for all water enterprises for irrigation, draining, corrections of rivers, and power plants. All plans should harmonize with the ideas of the General Board for Electrification and obtain its consent.

A. the fields of Thrace and Stara-Zagora, the Danubian valley, the areas along the Tundja, Iskar, Struma, Mesta, Kamchia, Ogosta rivers, amounting to 500,000 hectares, should be irrigated.

B. work out plans for the water supply of the power installation for dams and running waters of the Vutcha, Sestrimska, Gorna Maritza, Chaya, Elli-Dere, Tundja, Iskar, Struma, Vidima, complying to the studies and projects of the General Board of Electrification.

C. build nine dams with one billion c.m. capacity such as "Georgi Dimitrov", „Studena", „Passarel" on the

Iskar, Dragovishtitsa, Panichishte — Malak Iskar, Peschenik, Dospat, Vutcha, etc. rivers.

D. work out plans for the draining of 4 valleys (Cherkovishte-Nikopol; Aldomir-Sofia; Dyavolsko Blato-Tzarevsko and Obrochishte-Baltchik), an area of about 5000 hectares.

E. work out plans for the complete correction of 12 rivers (Allan Kairak, Batovska, Asmak-Casliiska, Cyutliika, Ogosta, Skut, Iskar, Strouma Roussensky Lom, Yantra, Ferdinandovska and Tundja) of a total length of 260 klm., thus preserving 12,000 hectares of fields from floods.

CONSTRUCTION

A. To continue the construction of the "Rositsa" and „Topolnitsa" dams and to begin building the "Georgi Dimitrov", "Studena" and "Passarel" dams.

B. In connection with the irrigation system of 89 water syndicates, the area will be increased by some 20,000 hectares during the years 1947 and 1948.

C. The building of the water supplying sectors of the four water power stations, of 11,700 kw., namely: Vidima, Ticha, Toplika and Reselets and the control of the building of the water supplying parts of 12 hydro-electric power stations with 65,000 kw. — in Gorni Lom, Trunyane, Borovitsa, Kunino, Vidima II. Ogosta, should be continued, in accordance with the electrification plan and the General Office of Electrification.

D. The draining of 12 lowlands Vidin, Archar-Orsoy, Tziber, Koslodoui, Ostrav, Kara-Boas, Nikopol-Tzela, Swishtov, Vardim-Novgrad, Brushlyan, Straldja, Mandren) with a total area of about 600,000 hectares and of the lowlands of Aidemir, the Dragoman pond, should be continued and finished.

E. Continue the correction work of 60 riverbeds, listed in the table which is part of the Two Year Economic Plan, namely the Iskar, Struma, Tundja, Maritsa, Rusensky Lom, rivers of a total length of 400 klm., thus preserving 60,000 hectares of lands from floods; and begin the correction of the riverbeds of the Asmak, Sazliika, Syntliika, Batova and others, with a total length of 135 klm., thus preserving 5000 hectares of land from floods.

F. Finish the pumping stations already under construction for the irrigation of 13 objectives, situated in the area of the water syndicates — "The Forty Wells", "Strumeshtitsa", „Rhodopes", "Lubimets", "Yagoda", „Eleshnitsa" which embrace about 8200 hectares and drain 6 objectives (the lowlands of Vidin, Madren, Straldja, Archar-Orsoy, Tsiber and Svishtov) embracing about 16000 hectares.

EXPLOITATION

Irrigation of 55,000 hectares, draining of 60,000 hectares and preserving in good condition the corrections of 260 klm. riverbeds and work in the water-pumping stations.

CONTROL WORK

To exert control on public and private water stations and on 93 already existing and 15 new water syndicates, which will be organized during 1947. To form and organize a General Union of the Water Syndicates.

VII.

MINE PRODUCTION

It has been approved that the production of coal be increased by 40% compared to that of 1946; while that of ores — by 55 and of oreless minerals — — by 76%.

I. The Ministry of Electrification, Waterworks and Natural Resources is asked to:

1. Continue investigating our mineral deposits,

a) finish, by the end of 1947, the prospective and sounding work of the area of the Sofia basin, namely, the region of Kumaritsa—Dobroslavtsi—Gulyanovtsi—Balsha—Kurilo;

b) continue the prospecting and sounding work in the basin of the river Maritsa with a view to determining the coal reserves in the western region (of Maritsa) and the eastern (of Suzlii) and gather information on the situation of the coalbeds;

c) continue the prospecting and soundings in the Burgas coal basin;

d). continue the geological research in the Balkan mountain range and increase the mining research work in the region of Belovruh and Gramadliva;

e). begin mining research work for iron ore in the region of the village of Krumovo, district of Yambol, and Golak, in the district of Ihtiman;

f). continue geological and mining research and prospecting work for copper ore in the district of Panagiurishte and begin geophysic and mining research work in the district of Burgas, Malko Tirnovo and Sredets;

g). begin a systematic research work of our minerals, necessary for our industry:

h). begin a systematic survey of our building material;

i). after estimating our regions with probable oil deposits, increase the geological and geophysical research and sounding work in places of interest;

2. Introduce measures which will guarantee the mines with the necessary working staff, giving priority to mines, marked by the General Direction of Natural Resources and State Mines, regular labor groups of voluntiers or, if such are not available, then mobilize compulsory groups, and their time spent in the mines be considered as having been regularly spent in the labor brigades.

3. Accelerate the building of workers' living quarters and of such for cultural needs at the mines in accordance with the plan. The necessary material for their construction should be appropriated.

4. Give the highest average wages for the miners in accordance with the wage tables — fixed for physical workers.

5. Equalize conditions for pensioning of workers.

6. Introduce labor standards and establish a firm organization in the mining enterprises, applying the principle of individual management by May 1, 1947.

7. Work out and apply standards for the use of all main and auxiliary material and take measures for the good upkeep of machinery and equipment, the latest July 1, 1947.

8. Work out by May 1, 1947 standards for the maximum content of ashes of the various qualities of coal, in accordance with the standards of the Supreme Economic Council, approved by the Council of Ministers.

II. The Ministry of Agriculture and State Property — Forestry Department — is asked to organize the delivery of 8,815,000 meters of mine supports for 1947, necessary for mine and mine research work, by delivering them in equal quantities each month.

III. The Ministry of Commerce will:

a) guarantee an immediate import of machines and instruments, equipment, spare parts and auxiliary material, necessary for the mines and research work in accordance with the lists of the General Direction for Natural Resources;

b) guarantee the regular food supply and clothing for miners and their families.

IV. The Ministry of Public Works shall, on the suggestion of the General Direction for Natural Resources, maintain and build new roads, connecting the mines with railway stations and consumption centers.

V. The Ministry of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and the General Direction of Automobile Communications shall organize the transport of mine production by trucks to places where there are no railways.

VI. Paragraph 1 of the law for amending and supplementing the Law for the Military forces (official Gazette No 282 of December 7, 1947) is accordingly amended; thus their obligatory period of time for working in the mines is reduced from five to two years without interruption.

VIII

TRANSPORT

The following angmentations for 1948 as against 1946 have been approved:

a) railway transport: freight traffic by 34%; passenger traffic by 3% and luggage and parcel post — 10%;

b) automobile transport: freight traffic by 89%, passangers — 30% and luggage parcel post 5%;

c) Water transport: freight traffic by 130% and passangers — 106%;

d) the construction of a state shipbuilding dock — by 120%.

1. The Ministry of Railways, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones:

a) shall work out monthly plans, from the date of the enactment of the present law, for freight and passenger transport in 1947 as to the kind, quality, destination, by railways, trucks or water.

These plans should be presented for approval in the Supreme Economic Council the latest by the 20 th of each preceding month.

b) shall take measures to accelerate the circulation of freight cars from 9 to 7 days (24 hours each) for 1947, and to 6 for 1948, for the increase of loading per axis from 6 to 6.2 tons during 1947 and to 6.3 tons in 1948; for reducing loadless travels of the same from 29% to 27% in 1947 and to 25% in 1948; for increasing the useful load of the freight trains from 230 to 280 tons in 1947, and to 290 tons in 1948.

c) shall reorganize and rationalize the services; strengthen labor discipline and the personal management; increase the qualification of workers, introduce labor standards and extra payment, develop statistical services; introduce a regime of strict economies and good upkeep of machines, equipment etc.

d) shall exploit in 1947 20 klm. of new railway lines, and in 1948 — 100 klm.

e) shall reorganise in 1947 the manner of exploiting automobile transport by introducing, within a month from the date of the application of the Two-Year Plan, a bill for the amednment of automobile communications with a view to concentrating the control of automobile communications at a dominating center introducing economic responsibility for all vehicles in the country, regulating the supply of fuel and greasing materials, guaranteeing the timely repair of damaged automobiles and fixing the prices of such repairs;

f) shall open 20 new state truck lines and 40 buss lines.

g) shall work out and introduce, within a month of the application of the State Economic Plan, a bill for the Bulgarian fleet and establish statistical service for all ships in the country;

h) shall reduce by 10% all transport traffic by the end of 1947;

i) shall conclude conventions for international railway and water communications to attract the maximum possible transit traffic;

j) shall take all necessary measures so that all enterprises provided by the IV Enactment of the Council of Ministers of December 24, 1946, be fulfilled within the fixed terms.

2. The Ministries of Finance and of Railways shall work out, within a month of the application of the State Economic Plan, a bill for travellers and transports, free of charge or at reduced tariffs, at the expense of the respective departments and organizations.

3. The Ministry of Electrification and Natural Resources shall guarantee a complete and timely supply of coal for transport.

4. The Ministry of Commerce and Supply shall:

a) endeavor to guarantee the participation of our transport vessels complying with the corresponding commercial agreements;

b) guarantee, within the frame of the plan, timely and complete supply of fuel oil, greasing oil, implements, raw, building and auxiliary material, spare parts, for transport needs.

5. The Air Communication Department will establish regular air lines at home and abroad.

6. All institutions, organizations and persons engaged in mass transports must in a month's time present to the General Direction of Railways and Posts their demands for the current year's transport, stating the quality, time, origin and destination of the transport, so as to have same included in the annual transport plans, the fulfilment of which is obligatory.

IX
BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information and Arts (the Board of Broadcasting respectively) is asked to increase, by the end of 1947, the power of the national transmitter by 15% as compared with that of 1946 and by the end of 1948 — by 30% and to increase by the end of 1947 the number of radio subscribers with 12,000 or by 6% as against 1946, and by the end of 1948 — with 40,000 or 22%.

For this purpose:

1. The Board of Broadcasting will build and put into operation, by the end of 1948, a transmitter of short waves of 15 to 25 kw. The Board will raise to 10 kw. the power of the transmitters of middle waves of Sofia II, Varna and Stara-Zagora. The middle wave transmitter of Sofia II will be raised by the end of 1947, and those of the remaining two by the end of 1948. The reserve transmitter of short waves, which at present is 500 Watts, will be raised to 5 kw. by the end of 1947.

2. The Board of Broadcasting must deliver wire equipment for radio use to inhabited places, including private homes, and:

a) mount by the end of 1947 five receivers of 5,000 radio-points (subscribers).

b) mount, by the end of 1948, 30 receivers of a total power of 10,000 Watts and 30,000 radio-points (subscribers).

3. The Board of Broadcasting must enlarge its radio workshops and by the middle of 1947 produce 2,000 national type radio sets, reaching a capacity of

15,000 sets yearly; to produce in 1948 ten thousand radio sets and 20 amplifying plants for radio receiving central offices.

4. The Ministry of the Interior will assist with credits those municipalities which own radio amplifying plants of powerful radio receivers in their desire to develop radio listening in their inhabited places and at private homes.

5. The Ministry of Commerce should ensure the import of necessary radio material, radio spare parts etc. by the end of 1947 for a total sum of 50 million leva, and for 1948 — for 100 million leva or, for both years, for 150 million leva, one part of which, amounting to 100 million leva, will be for the needs of the Board of Broadcasting and 50 million leva for the needs of the market.

X.
LABOR AND CADRES

The number of hired workers and clerks, engaged in the production, will be increased, by the end of 1948, by 16% as against 1946.

A. Manpower and training cadres.

1. The Board of Labor and its local organs are requested:

a) to increase and distribute the necessary manpower in the different regions and thus assist the individual enterprises in the execution of the Economic Plan;

b) to take immediate measures for the application of articles 29 and 38, letter "h" of the Law for Procuring Jobs and safeguarding the unemployed, and open sources for reducing the number of unemployed workers. For the attainment of this goal, the Government has allowed a credit of 10 million leva.

2. The Board of Labor Service is requested to place at the disposal of the construction organizations 55,000 labor-soldiers, and supply the voluntary youth labor brigades with the necessary instruments, cabins, overalls, etc.; and establish for the purpose a youth head quarters at the Board of Labor Service.

3. The Ministries of Education, Industry and Handicrafts, Electrification, Water and Natural Resources, Public Works, Agriculture and State Property, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Commerce and Supply and War, are asked to appoint a special commission to work out and present to the Supreme Economic Council, within a period of two months, a plan for the reorganization of the educational

system in connection with the development of our national economy.

In future, the opening of schools and the acceptance of students at the progymnasiums, gymnasiums and universities is to be made in accordance with a plan worked out in advance and coordinated with the Economic Plan.

4. The Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, the Department for Professional Education, for the year 1947, is requested to:

a) develop and extend the existing mechano-electric school;

b) create at least four mechano-technical schools;

c) open at least 6 schools for practical industrial technology, suitable for the state, municipal and private enterprises;

d) supply the same with necessary inventory;

e) attract to these schools more than 1,500 young men, having graduated the progymnasium with the purpose of giving them a technical training.

f) open the necessary number of teacher institutions for training lecturers in the technical-industrial schools; the present shortage to be filled up by specialists who are to be delegated or economically mobilized.

g) Ministries of Economy and district chambers of economy are requested to open industrial practical schools at every enterprise and begin courses in the schools or enterprises for the purpose of training specialized workers.

6. A necessary appropriation for the opening of such schools, their maintenance and equipment be included and appropriated in the budgets of the respective departments.

The Board of Professional Education is to extend its services and reorganize and supervise the training of industrial cadres.

7. graduates from industrial high schools and technical high schools are obliged to work in the respective enterprises for a period of three years.

Improving of Labor Productivity

8. It has been approved that labor productivity be improved by the end of 1948 in the following economic branches:

a) Industry by 20% compared with that of 1946
b) Mines by 5% „ „ „ „ 1946
c) Building by 20% „ „ „ „ 1946
d) Transport by 15% „ „ „ „ 1946

9. The Ministries of Industry and Handicrafts, Electrification, Water and Natural Resources, War, etc. are asked to present to the Supreme Economic Council, within a period of two months, practical measures for the national organization of the technological process of production in their enterprises.

10. The Institute for Labor Standards is requested to present, within a month's time, to the Supreme Economic Council definite plans for the introduction of labor standards in industry, mining, transport, agriculture, handicraft and construction.

11. All employers and their legal or contract representatives are obliged to take the necessary measures for the moral and material encouragement of creative labor enthusiasm among employees and clerks, for spreading even more the patriotic competition, the shock work and rationalization, with the complete support of the trade union committees.

The „Labor“ section at the Supreme Economic Council should study and suggest the necessary measures to be taken by all enterprises and institutions so as to put an end to the wasteful transfer of workers and clerks from one place to another.

Payment of Labor

12. Labor should be paid according to quantity and quality. The salaries and wages, fixed by the wage tables, collective labor agreements or tables are obligatory for all. The salaries and wages funds are to be increased from 15 to 20% only in accordance with the increase of labour productiveness.

13. The Ministry of Social Policy in agreement with the Ministry of Commerce and Supply, Public Health, Education, the Chamber of National Culture, Trade Union and the Ministry of Information, shall present, within a month's time, to the Supreme Economic Council, a plan for social cultural and health measures in assistance of workers, clerks and their families.

14. It is suggested that the Supreme Economic Council together with the Ministries of Industry and Handicrafts, Electrification, Waters and Natural Resources, Social Policy, Public Works and the Institute for Labour Standards, should work out and present within a month's time to the Council of Ministers a bill for the establishment of an institute for rationalization, technical and labor standards and research works.

XI.

TRADE

A. Home trade

1. It has been approved that the general exchange of goods (retail) for 1947 be increased by 80% as against 1946. The 1948 turn-over of goods for villages is to be increased by 110% and for the cities — by 54%, compared with that of 1946.

The exchange of goods in the State sector should be increased for 1948 by 202%, in the cooperative sector — by 83% and in the private sector — by 38%.

2. The Ministry of Commerce together with the Supreme Economic Council should reorganize and adapt the activity of the Cereal Export Board to the aims of the Two Year Plan.

B. Foreign trade

1. It is approved that

The value of exports (in 1946 prices) be increased in 1948 by 148%.

It is suggested to the Ministry of Commerce and Supply:

a) to merge the existing Board of Home Trade with that of Distribution and Supply into one Board for Home Trade and Supply;

b) to rationalize the trade system in the country, reducing to the minimum the service of middlemen, in order to obtain the greatest possible reduction in the expenditures and simultaneously improve the supply of the citizens with goods;

c) to take special measures to do away with the weak points of the cooperative organizations and improve their work.

d) to open during 1947 state shops in the towns of Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Russe, Burgas, Stara Zagora, Haskovo, Pleven, Pernik, Gabrovo, Sliven and Vratsa.

e) to pay special attention to the improvement of the quality of export and import goods.

f) to organize state, state-cooperative and mixed commercial enterprises in order to improve our foreign trade.

g) to establish within the shortest possible time commercial relations and conclude commercial agreements with all countries, interested in our export articles.

h) to develop and extend our foreign trade and guarantee, thru a maximum export, a timely import of materials, machines and equipment, necessary for the realization of the enterprises objects in accordance with the Two Year Economic Plan.

i) to take special measures to guarantee the import of materials, machines, equipment, spare parts for our industry and construction works within a strictly establish ed period and not to permit any irregularities in connection with the import which might hinder the proper and timely use of the articles.

j) to strive after the export of finished goods, making use of all available possibilities to increase to the maximum the export of our industrial products.

h) to treat all commercial negotiations with foreign countries with an object of securing largest possible credits in goods and obtain longer terms of payment.

1) The Ministries of Industry and Handicrafts, Commerce and Supply are to work out, within a period of a month, a complete nomenclature of the machinery imported stating which of them could be produced by our industry and which need not be imported.

XII

PRICES

The following has been approved:

1. An average reduction of prices of industrial products by at least 5%.

2. maintenance of the prices of agricultural products at their level of 1946 and reduce those, the index of which shows a high tendency to rising, establish encouraging prices for some of the industrial crops of special importance to our economy.

3. reduction of the prices of industrial and artisan products by at least 10%.

4. reduction in prices of industrial and artisans goods will be attained by:

a) increasing the productivity of labor.
b) reducing transport tariffs by 10%.
c) reducing the number of middlemen.
d) rationalizing production.
e) introducing a regime of economies.

f) reducing the size of calculated profits, fixing the size for each separate branch according to the turnover of the capital; when calculating the prices the principle for the necessary usual expenses of the enterprises shall be strictly observed.

5. Attain a systematic study of calculating prices through the Board of Prices.

6. Introduce in certain industries the calculations of individual prices of the product in conformity with

he technical situation of the enterprises, fixing the same market prices with the help of the Fund for Equalization of Prices.

7. Amend the Law on the Price Equalization Fund with a view to attain a more flexible price policy.

8. The fulfilment of the above is entrusted to the Board of Prices.

XIII

CAPITAL

1. It has been approved that the investments in the National Economy for 1948 be increased by 230% as against 1946.

2. The separate Ministries, autonomous and state-autonomous enterprises and institutions and cooperatives, to which part of the fulfilment of the Economic Plan is entrusted, are requested to work out in 1947 draft accounts with documents and detailed construction program the latest by May 1947, and to present same to the Supreme Economic Council. The municipalities for which no plans for construction have been determined, together with the Supreme Economic Council and within the limits of the sums fixed in the plan, must present draft accounts with documents and a detailed construction program for each objective to the Ministry of the Interior for approval.

3. The separate Departments, autonomous, and state autonomous enterprises and institutions, cooperatives and municipalities for all construction objectives, are asked to submit the most exact data, making monthly reports, on the 5th day of each month, about the work done during the previous month to their superior organs in connection with the construction program. All departments are also obliged to submit by the 10th of each following month this same information but systematized to the Supreme Economic Council.

4. All available machine and other building inventory, property of state, autonomous, state — autonomous, municipal and cooperative institutions and organizations and of private persons are at the disposal of the Supreme Economic Council, which is to distribute them in accordance with the needs for the fulfilment of the construction planned.

5. All state departments, autonomous and state-autonomous enterprises and institutions, cooperatives, municipalities and private persons and organizations should observe the labor standards on the wage table for building workers, issued by the Ministry of Public Works; infractors, whether employees or private persons, are punished in accordance with the law.

6. The Boardf or Distribution is obliged to submit, by April 10, 1947, a list of the building material, especially of cement, concrete iron, steel sheets, wood material, nails and distribute same conjointly with the Supreme Economic Council according to the construction plan.

7. All building materials of which there is shortage and which will be stated by the Supreme Economic Council in a circular letter will be subject to the regime of distribution.

8. The General Direction of the Bulgarian State Railways (the chief office for automobile communications) is requested to secure, jointly with the Board of Distribution and the Board of Forestry the transport of the building material from the place of production to the construction objectives, in accordance with a special plan worked out in conformity with the construction plan and within the fixed periods of time. The General Direction of Railways must also guarantee the transport of the import building material and machinery from the ports to their place of destination.

9. The Ministry of Commerce shall guarantee the timely import of building material, machinery and equipment, not permitting any delay in the construction and mounting work.

10. The Ministry of Commerce — the Board of Distribution respectively — is obliged to guarantee the supply of the people as well as that of transport animals, engaged in the transportation of the building material.

11. The building season begins on March 1 and ends on December 1 of each calendar year for outdoors construction and building works and last during the whole year for indoors construction works.

12. The Supreme Economic Council shall wore out and execute a special contract regulating, on thk principles of material and penal responsibility, the relations between the planned construction objectives of the enterprises — the suppliers and the financing institutes.

XIV

FINANCING OF INVESTMENTS

A. The Ministry of Finance

— 1. shall appropriate in the 1947 State budget necessary funds for the State constructions.

2. shall appropriate in the budget of all Ministries and autonomous service funds for the establishing of statistical services in the districts, counties and municipalities with the necessary personnel for a planned work.

B. The Bulgarian National Bank shall:

1. guarantee a bank credit for financing the construction work provided in the Economic Plan for 1947 and 1948, securing sums at bank institutions necessary for new industrial and other enterprises and for extending the already existing ones, as well as for building houses, in accordance with the Economic Plan for 1947 and 1948.

2. permit the conclusion of loans at credit and other institutes on behalf of Ministries, state-autonomous institutions and economic enterprises for the constructions provided for in the plan for 1947 and 1948 after consulting the Supreme Economic Council and on its approval presenting the respective proposals to the Council of Ministers for discussion.

XV.
GENERAL DISPOSITIONS

1. In order to guarantee the successful fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan for 1947 and 1948, the following dispositions should be carried out:

a) All Ministries, Departments, autonomous and private organizations are requested to make strict economies in all expenditures for personnel, services and materials; to establish and cancel any middleman and doubled services in order to accumulate additional reserves for the speedy development of the national economy and the realization of a constant improvement in the worker's material and cultural standard of life.

b) check up thouroughly during the first half of 1947 in all ministries, state and autonomous institutions, municipalities, cooperatives and other enterprises — the employees, technicians and workers, and all useless and unqualified persons as well as those who are not employed in accordance with their specialty should be replaced by qualified persons within the same period of time.

c) see that the working time is rationally used in all state, autonomous and public (organizations and enterprises and to raise labor discipline to a high level) the personal responsibility of the chief and the cooperation of the trade union;

d) the working out by the Finance Ministry of a credit plan for the property service of national economy and the timely supply of funds for investments according to the State Economic Plan.

e) Finance Ministry should establish by May 1, 1947 a special service at the Bulgarian National Bank for financing the investments.

This service shall centralize, according to the established order, all state, autonomous, credit loans and private means, destined for the investments in accordance with the construction plan.

f) Service for financing investments should appropriate sums for the builders only according to lists drawn up by the Supreme Economic Council and after presenting the necessary draft accounts with documents made according to the special order, established and approved by the Bulgarian National Bank.

The lists mentioned in al. I of the present item should be presented to the Notary Public at the district courts and to the county judges, performing notary service.

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